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Summary record of the 4th meeting
Held at Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 3 October 2017, at 10 a.m.

Chair: Mr. Jürgenson ..... (Estonia)
later: Ms. Louis (Vice-Chair) ..... (Saint Lucia)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.05 a.m.

General debate (*continued*)

1. **Mr. Wu** Haitao (China) expressed sympathy to the United States and to the families of the victims following the mass shooting in Las Vegas. He said that all States must take concrete action to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Committee should push for closer cooperation among all stakeholders.

2. Countries must prioritize poverty reduction, the primary goal of the 2030 Agenda, by increasing resource input and coordinating poverty reduction and development efforts. The international community must focus on helping developing countries to build capacity in poverty reduction, eliminating hunger and poverty, achieving food security and facilitating the timely realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. Development partnerships must be optimized. Developed countries must honour their commitments in a timely manner, and provide practical support to help developing countries embark on a suitable path of development. The international community should maintain North-South cooperation as the main channel for development partnerships, deepen South-South and triangular cooperation and support efforts by other stakeholders, including private sector actors, to play a greater role in development partnerships.

4. The international environment for development must be improved. All parties should be guided by the principles of widest possible consultation, joint contributions and benefit-sharing, and seek to improve global economic governance, maintain an open and inclusive multilateral trading system and strive for economic globalization characterized by openness, inclusiveness and universal benefits. Governance reform of international financial institutions must be expedited to increase the representation of developing countries. The resources of multilateral development agencies should be increased.

5. All parties should support reform of the United Nations development system and provide stronger support to developing countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda. Reform must be country-led and focus on the problem of inadequate financial resources and the need to increase input into development to ensure real benefits for developing countries and their populations.

6. As the second largest economy in the world, China would implement the development concepts of innovation, coordination, the green economy, openness and benefit-sharing; advance its supply side and structural reform; and step up its efforts to build an open innovation-led economy. The development of China would provide opportunities to the world; in 2016, China had accounted for more than 30 per cent of global economic growth and its future commodity imports and investment in other countries over the next five years were expected to total trillions and billions of dollars, respectively.

7. China attached great importance to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: its objectives had been incorporated in the overall plan for national development and its implementation was seamlessly integrated into the implementation of medium- and long-term development plans, including the thirteenth Five-Year Plan. The concepts and direction of the Belt and Road Initiative dovetailed with those of the 2030 Agenda, which would surely lead to further coordination.

8. **Mr. Arriola Ramírez** (Paraguay) said that eradicating poverty, including extreme poverty, was the greatest challenge facing the world. The 2030 Agenda must be implemented coherently and synergistically with other international agendas, programmes and instruments, including the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024. The implementation of resolutions relating to the 2030 Agenda should be accompanied by the full observance of human rights, gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls, protection of the planet and world peace. There could be no sustainable development without peace, or peace without sustainable development.

9. The landmark ratification by two thirds of the membership of the World Trade Organization (WTO) of its first multilateral Agreement on Trade Facilitation in February would have a positive impact on the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2030 Agenda, and should be referenced in the relevant resolutions.

10. Noting the regional declarations adopted in the past year, including the Asuncion Declaration on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Asuncion Declaration adopted at the General Assembly of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI), which was aligned with the New Urban Agenda, he reiterated his country's commitment to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. His

Government had entered into a strategic partnership with the United Nations on the Itaipu binational hydroelectric plant, which was intended to drive implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 6 and 7.

11. The work of the Committee should be aligned with *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017* and the reports of the Secretary-General under each agenda item. The theme of the 2030 Agenda — "ensuring that no one is left behind" — must be reaffirmed through renewed and strengthened global partnership.

12. **Mr. Matsunaga** (Japan) expressed sympathy to the United States and to the families of the victims following the mass shooting in Las Vegas, as well as to the Caribbean countries affected by the recent hurricanes and to Mexico in the aftermath of the earthquake. He said that realizing the future outlined in the 2030 Agenda would provide protection from the kinds of disasters currently afflicting the world. The Committee's deliberations should be relevant to the 2030 Agenda; there was no time to reopen discussion of issues agreed to in 2015 with regard to either the 2030 Agenda or the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Japan stood ready to contribute, based on its experience in such areas as disaster risk reduction and quality infrastructure. Programme budget implications that were not necessary or urgent should not be on the table.

13. The working methods employed the previous year had expedited the Committee's work and should be continued. Draft resolutions that failed to meet the submission deadline should not be subjected to undue time constraints but rather deferred to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly.

14. A number of issues should be prioritized in the forthcoming discussions. First, natural disasters around the world showed the effects of climate change, which must be addressed swiftly, since it was linked not only to security but to the very existence of the most vulnerable countries, especially small island developing States. The role of the Committee in that regard should be to express strong political will to maintain the momentum and promote implementation of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

15. Second, disaster risk reduction was an overarching means of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, since a single disaster could bring development to a halt and undo years of hard-won achievements. As the host of the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Japan was committed to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction as an integral part of sustainable development in all areas of the 2030 Agenda, including by promoting World Tsunami Awareness Day. Discussions within the Committee should further expedite the full implementation of the Sendai Framework.

16. Third, his Government was committed to the sustainable development of countries in special situations, including those in Africa, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Through the work of the Committee, his country would contribute to full implementation of relevant strategies and programmes, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (Samoa Pathway) and the outcome of the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development.

17. Lastly, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) needed to be reformed in order to effectively promote the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. That reform should be fully aligned with the overall reform of the United Nations development system.

18. **Mr. Lambertini** (Italy) said that, two years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement, the international community should bolster its work to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. Since 2017 had thus far been the hottest year on record, climate change remained urgent and undeniable. He reiterated his country's commitment to the Paris Agreement and to continuing its efforts to transition towards a green economy and a world where sustainable energy was accessible to all. A depleted planet could not sustain efforts to eradicate poverty or the challenges of sustainable development that remained at the core of the Committee's work. He commended the pledges and voluntary commitments made at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. His country remained committed, in particular, to addressing marine litter and protecting the marine ecosystem through the 10x20 Initiative.

19. Issues such as poverty, climate change, sustainable urbanization and the creation of decent jobs could not be meaningfully addressed without tackling

the root causes of migration. His country had proudly done its part with respect to migration and looked forward to contributing to the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. With a strategy that combined solidarity and security, and with all parties — Governments, civil society and the private sector — working together and playing their part, the structural hurdle of migration could be overcome. Food security remained at the core of Italian development policies; his Government worked with the Rome-based agencies to promote a world free from hunger, where sustainable production met sustainable consumption.

20. He expressed support for the Secretary-General's efforts to pursue ambitious reform of the United Nations and the recent commitment to signing a memorandum of understanding on financing implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Committee could achieve its full potential only by aligning its work with the priorities identified in the Sustainable Development Goals; by improving its working methods, it could maintain a relevant role and function more efficiently.

21. **Mr. Lauber** (Switzerland) said that the Committee would need to adapt in view of the universal scope of the 2030 Agenda and the creation of new forums. The Committee should provide normative guidance on global sustainable development challenges, contribute to the improvement of the United Nations development system and ensure follow-up on international conferences where necessary. The Committee should function as effectively as possible, avoiding duplication of efforts, including between resolutions and with United Nations processes or bodies, such as the Economic and Social Council. Draft resolutions should be limited in number and considered at a slower pace in order to give proper treatment to the issues while respecting the usual deadlines. Perhaps the number of biennial resolutions could be increased. Switzerland, for its part, had decided to make a general statement at the current meeting rather than express its views on every single agenda item going forward.

22. Switzerland would be actively engaged with respect to the draft resolutions on financing for development, building on the work of the Economic and Social Council. Although the draft resolution on follow-up to the quadrennial comprehensive policy review was a priority, the pending publication of several reports would render discussion more substantial in the following year. The same applied to the issue of partnerships, which was likely to be addressed in the forthcoming report by the Secretary-General on the repositioning of the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda.

23. Reiterating that the United Nations remained the only universal forum for joining efforts to achieve a better world, he urged the Committee to work as efficiently as possible, in order to produce tangible results for Member States and their citizens.

24. **Ms. Agladze** (Georgia) said that the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations development system, the further institutionalization of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, and the United Nations reform agenda were significant milestones towards making the 2030 Agenda a reality. In the past year, Georgia had ratified the Paris Agreement, and the Sustainable Development Goals had been integrated in the annual governmental workplan and other strategic documents to guide government policies. National efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 16 by creating strong institutions had been recognized in the election of Georgia as Chair of the Open Government Partnership. The inaugural annual showcase of the 16+ Forum of the World Federation of United Nations Associations would be held in Georgia at the end of the month.

25. The essential component in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals — financing — would require creative solutions. Innovative financing could be instrumental in generating new sources of funding for development. Different models for private-public partnerships were being explored in Georgia, and a national solidarity fund established three years earlier provided an integrated platform for microphilanthropy and innovative financing that had mobilized companies and the public authorities. In 2015, the first international forum on innovative financing for the 2030 Agenda, hosted by Georgia in cooperation with the United Nations and the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development, had made recommendations on enhancing work on innovative financing at the global, regional and local levels. Innovative financing could be used to help United Nations agencies and global public and private partners identify and secure more sustainable funding for development projects. Georgia had recently assumed the presidency of the Leading Group.

26. Georgia had achieved considerable economic growth and taken fresh approaches to global challenges, which had been recognized in her country's improved international rankings — notably in *The*

Global Competitiveness Report 2016–2017 of the World Economic Forum. Improved macroeconomic resilience and a better business environment had led to growth predictions of 5 per cent for 2017; predictions for later years were higher still. She stood ready to share her Government's successful experience in reforming governance, taxation, rural development and innovative financing with developing countries, including through South-South cooperation. Much remained to be done, however, in particular regarding unemployment and poverty, which were being tackled by providing opportunities and improving living standards, and encouraging innovation, technology development and business start-ups, particularly among young people, along with liberal trade agreements and investment policies.

27. In conclusion, her delegation supported the views expressed by the European Union on the importance of streamlining and revitalizing the work of the Committee to ensure that it was more result-oriented.

28. **Ms. Ochir** (Mongolia), referring to the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2017/66), said that progress in implementing the Goals had been slow and uneven owing to the uncertain and volatile global economic environment and persistent weakness in international trade. A stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation was needed at all levels. During the current session of the Committee, priority should be accorded to financing for development, technology transfer, climate change, the special situations of Africa, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and to sustainable debt solutions.

29. The advancement of the Doha Development Agenda and progress on negotiations at the forthcoming WTO Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires would enhance the capacity of the multilateral trading system to contribute to sustainable development. Having ratified the Agreement on Trade Facilitation, Mongolia looked forward to tapping its potential to reduce trade costs and boost trade for landlocked developing countries, including through its article on freedom of transit.

30. Rising deaths attributed to natural disasters around the globe underscored the need to strengthen social, environmental and economic resilience at the national and local levels, while enhancing global and regional cooperation. To that end, Mongolia would host the 2018 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. Mongolia bore little responsibility for climate change, yet suffered disproportionate rises in average temperature that threatened nomadic pastoralism, affecting almost half the population. The Green Development Strategy, aimed at building a low-carbon, climate-resilient society, had been approved by Parliament in 2014. Mongolia had developed its intended nationally determined contribution and was making every effort to achieve the greenhouse gas reduction target under the Paris Agreement.

31. The Mongolian vision for sustainable development focused on poverty eradication, economic growth, human development, ecological balance and transparent governance. Despite its mineral resources and strong potential to develop agriculture and tourism, Mongolia had been hit hard by sharp declines in commodity prices and direct foreign investment. However, an economic recovery programme under the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Extended Fund Facility was gaining momentum and restoring investor confidence, while protecting the most vulnerable.

32. The Multilateral Agreement for the Establishment of an International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries would enter into force on 6 October. Once operational, the International Think Tank would be an effective instrument to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries.

33. She commended the Secretary-General's initiative to reposition the United Nations development system to deliver the 2030 Agenda, and welcomed his first report identifying gaps in the areas of partnership, finance, data and innovation. Mongolia looked forward to the revised report reflecting the views of Member States as a result of broad-based consultations.

34. **Mr. Locsin** (Philippines) said that the international community had yet to achieve the accelerated and sustained momentum required for the full and timely implementation of its ambitious development frameworks: the Sendai Framework, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the New Urban Agenda and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. The collective vision for the Philippines incorporated the Sustainable Development Goals and sought to lay a stronger foundation for more inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society and a globally competitive knowledge economy. Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions remained a top priority.

35. The Philippines approached discussions within the Committee as a middle-income country highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and with nearly a tenth of its population living abroad. It would

therefore continue to advocate for measures to address the specific challenges of middle-income countries and the use of multidimensional poverty metrics as a performance indicator for the Sustainable Development Goals. Strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation was also essential. Disaster risk reduction and climate action should be mainstreamed in development plans and integrated into the programmes and strategies of United Nations agencies. As an enabler of development, migration should be given greater priority in the agenda. Gender-responsiveness needed to be integrated in all discussions.

36. The substantive engagement of all Member States was vital to retaining the relevance of the Committee as a dynamic forum that provided policy guidance on the most pressing economic, social and environmental challenges. The Committee's work should add value to the ongoing reform of the United Nations development system.

37. **Mr. Cortorreal** (Dominican Republic) said that all parties should act in solidarity to combat climate change, in particular developed countries and donors. He proposed the establishment of a special fund that would help save lives by tackling climate-related disasters and providing for prevention and early warning systems. The Dominican Republic stood ready to work with other affected countries and United Nations bodies to support Governments that could not rebuild their respective countries alone. In light of the links between tourism and development in the Caribbean area, disaster preparedness and prevention in highly urbanized zones should be improved by strengthening infrastructure and preparing communities.

38. As a small island developing State, the Dominican Republic wrestled with structural gaps that could not be measured solely by per capita income. Failure to recognize the particularities and diversity of middle-income countries could lead to confused analyses and the promotion of policies and actions that did not reflect national, regional and international priorities. Coupled with the impact of climate change and volatility on commodity prices and the sustainability of economic growth, it could also undermine the fulfilment of commitments under international instruments such as the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda and the Sendai Framework. Despite its status as a higher middle-income country, the Dominican Republic remained vulnerable to natural phenomena that could undo years of progress. In order to ensure that the United Nations reform process was effective, all plans and projects of the Organization should take middle-income countries into account.

39. **Mr. Sandoval Mendiolea** (Mexico) said that the reform efforts launched by the Secretary-General were particularly relevant to the Second Committee, given the ongoing transformation of the United Nations development system. Member States and the Secretariat must be bold and creative in supporting the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General in that initiative.

40. With respect to the Committee's working methods, dated practices needed to be reassessed. The Committee could not continue to split into two major groups of developed and developing countries, since that distinction no longer existed in reality and could undermine the inclusiveness required to implement the universal 2030 Agenda. Regional groups and individual countries should be able to freely submit draft resolutions. Draft resolutions on similar themes should be merged. Working methods and practices should be improved to enhance the quality of debate and ensure that it contributed to the substantive reports drafted by the Secretariat. Biennial or triennial resolutions would help the Secretariat to produce reports for longer-term reflection. Noting the decision to terminate certain resolutions and delete agenda items that were no longer relevant, he expressed the hope that the work of the Committee would be more efficient and action-oriented. His delegation also looked forward to the Committee's consideration of the overlaps between the work of the Economic and Social Council and that of the Second and Third Committees, and of the recommendations of the Ad hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly.

41. The Committee's financial and economic agenda, touching on such issues as the positive role of free trade, debt reduction for the Caribbean countries (in particular, those affected by recent climate phenomena) and controlling illicit financial flows, would spur progress in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and drive forward countries' development.

42. Mexico was committed to the 2030 Agenda and would continue to advocate for its universal and indivisible implementation. His delegation would also be promoting a multidimensional approach to poverty that went beyond per capita income to encompass basic rights, including education, food, security, health, social security and housing. Noting the staggering loss of jobs due to automation, he called for an analysis of the uncertain impact of sweeping technological change on the 2030 Agenda, with a view to identifying both challenges and opportunities.

43. Having hosted the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, his country would work with the upcoming presidencies of Egypt and China to drive forward the goals set for 2020 and raise awareness of the need to protect ecosystems. Recent hurricanes in the Caribbean made adaptation to climate change a pressing necessity. Mexico would follow up the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and continue to support the implementation of all aspects of the Paris Agreement.

44. **Ms. Saran** (South Africa) said that the Committee should work to attain sustainable development while addressing the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Since some of the highest poverty rates existed in sub-Saharan Africa, the 2030 Agenda resonated with Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, and the two agendas were being implemented concurrently. Development efforts were further strengthened by the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa and the regional economic communities.

45. As evidenced by provisioning of financing for development and by reneging on development assistance commitments, the optimism and unity that had characterized the achievements of 2015 were flagging. And yet the 2030 Agenda would be unattainable without the requisite means of implementation and capacity-building for developing countries. North-South cooperation was still at the core of the global partnership for sustainable development. South-South and triangular cooperation and the private sector should reinforce, rather than substitute for, the historical obligations of developed countries. The need for continued and increased official development assistance (ODA) therefore remained critical.

46. Fighting illicit financial flows, particularly from Africa, should be a key priority of international efforts on development financing. Africa lost billions of dollars that could otherwise be used to develop the continent and provide for its populations. Climate change was a threat to food security and nutrition, which were essential to sustainable development and linked to sustainable agriculture and healthy ecosystems.. In that context, full implementation of the Paris Agreement and nationally determined contributions was vital, and loss and damage in its entirety, beyond mere disaster risk management, must be taken into account. Investment in science, technology, innovation and engineering could contribute to the three dimensions of sustainable development, while sustainable urbanization and smart cities could contribute to poverty eradication and better economic and health outcomes.

47. She welcomed the substantive outcome document of the second forum on financing for development follow-up of the Economic and Social Council and noted the improved geographical representation among members of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, which should be upgraded to become a fully-fledged intergovernmental body.

48. **Mr. Beleffi** (San Marino) said that countries must act together to combat climate change and poverty more effectively, and that the United Nations must continue to play a central role in solving global problems. In the context of the 2030 Agenda, the Committee played an important role as a credible forum. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda was the responsibility of individual States, which should uphold their promises and incorporate the Sustainable Development Goals into their laws and policies. In line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the private sector and civil society had an important role to play in mobilizing the resources needed to implement the ambitious and universal 2030 Agenda. One year after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the challenge before the international community was effective achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; more needed to be done for those living in extreme poverty and experiencing malnutrition. He urged more focused action to address maternal mortality and gender inequality, promote inclusive education, invest in sustainable energy and expand health care.

49. **Mr. Barros Melet** (Chile) said that the Committee's working methods and mechanisms should be enhanced to avoid duplication and increase transparency. The practice of adopting the majority of draft resolutions by consensus should be continued, where necessary, by demonstrating the flexibility to overcome differences. A resolution should be adopted on strengthening United Nations cooperation with middle-income countries, which were home to more than 70 per cent of those living in poverty. In the general debate of the plenary Assembly, the President of Chile had stressed the need for serious dialogue on the inclusion of multidimensional criteria to define the level of development of middle-income countries.

50. During the current session, Chile would be reaffirming the principles of international trade and development, and the legitimacy and competency of the United Nations to address that issue. He welcomed the invitation by Argentina to host the next high-level symposium of the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council entitled "South-

South and Triangular Cooperation for Achieving the 2030 Agenda". The symposium would provide an opportunity to align cooperation among the countries of the South with the Sustainable Development Goals.

51. The Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, now drawing to a close, had generated important lessons and best practices. Poverty eradication efforts should be aligned with the 2030 Agenda. He called for a more multidimensional approach in which poverty would be measured not by income alone, but rather by environmental, social and economic criteria as well.

52. The commitments under the Paris Agreement were non-negotiable. Indeed, the international community must go even further and re-examine its models of production and consumption, enhance the use of renewable energy and ensure protection of the oceans. With regard to food security, he expressed concern over agricultural productivity, sustainable water use, the urban-rural nexus, poverty and urban precariousness. In conclusion, he reaffirmed the undeniable legitimacy of the General Assembly and recognized the key work of the General Assembly and the Second Committee, in particular, in addressing macroeconomic, social and environmental matters within the framework of multilateralism.

53. **Mr. Ja** Song Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) said that greater efforts were needed to make progress on the Sustainable Development Goals in the current complex situation. A peaceful environment was fundamental to sustainable development and was the most important of the three main goals of the United Nations, namely, peace, development and human rights. Although peace and development were the legitimate rights of Member States, the United States was violating global peace and security by seeking regime change in sovereign countries in the name of human rights, democracy and the war on terrorism. The United States had employed nuclear strategic assets on the Korean peninsula and conducted endless joint military drills that were aimed at achieving regime change in his country. At the same time, the United States had put in place an economic blockade against his country under the pretext of implementing illegal and unjustifiable "sanctions resolutions". The actions of the United States challenged the fundamental spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals, notably through its withdrawal from the Paris Agreement.

54. In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the high-handed measures taken by the United States against humankind and civilization — including the imposition of sanctions on developing countries — should be promptly terminated. Achievement of the Goals should entail destroying the monopolistic position of a few specific countries in the international monetary and trading system, and establishing new, equal and fair international economic relations that fully ensured the representative rights of developing countries, including the newly emerging economic powers.

55. His country was making progress towards accomplishing its five-year plan for national economic development, which was aimed at boosting the national economy and achieving sustainable development. In response to the unprecedented nuclear threats, blackmail, economic sanctions and blockade by the United States, his country had grown more vigilant and displayed even greater courage. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would continue to simultaneously develop its national nuclear force and its economy, creating a peaceful environment with its omnipotent military forces and advancing further along the road to building socialist power through self-reliance and self-development. His Government would make every effort to abolish the old international order; establish new international economic relations based on justice, equality and impartiality; and contribute to international efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

56. *Ms. Louis (Saint Lucia), Vice-Chair, took the Chair.*

57. **Mr. Mero** (United Republic of Tanzania) said that efforts to achieve peace and a decent life for all on a sustainable planet should focus on eliminating poverty, promoting economic development and prosperity, addressing inequality and injustice, and combating climate change. Those issues could only be addressed through the Sustainable Development Goals, which his country had integrated into the second phase of its five-year plan, in line with Agenda 2063. The framework for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in his country included strategies for their dissemination in the national languages, along with workshops on mainstreaming the Goals into local plans and budgets to deliver results for ordinary people.

58. Despite its low level of industrialization and inadequate infrastructure, his country had introduced policies and economic growth strategies to boost unemployment and reduce the proportion of the population living below the poverty line through measures to advance entrepreneurship and tackle corruption. Tanzania hoped to attain middle-income country status by 2025.

59. Although it was the primary responsibility of each country to mobilize resources for social and

economic development, the global partnership for sustainable development must be revitalized. In that connection, the clear objectives of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda regarding economic transformation through partnership at the national, regional and international levels should not be altered.

60. The mounting adverse impacts of climate change affected every part of the world, including his country, and impeded poverty reduction and development efforts. He called for a serious commitment to building the adaptive capacity of poor countries such as his, where the impact was most pronounced. Critical infrastructure, agricultural development, food security and nutrition were all jeopardized by the impact of climate change.

61. **Mr. Al-Kuwari** (Qatar) said that the international community must send a strong message of commitment to taking all necessary transformative measures to implement the 2030 Agenda, while respecting national policies and countries' different levels of development. Sustainable development was a collective, participatory process that should take into account human rights and involve all sectors of society. Qatar had presented its voluntary national review at the high-level political forum on sustainable development. In view of the importance of international partnerships and solidarity, it would host a high-level meeting in November to prepare for the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up.

62. Qatar was working with the international community to fulfil the commitments made under the Paris Agreement, an instrument that demonstrated the political will of all States to work together to create a healthier, safer and more prosperous world. The unsustainable use of natural resources had contributed to climate change, which had caused food insecurity, malnutrition, political instability and conflicts. Given the role of trade in economic growth and development, the multilateral trading system should be open, transparent and free of discrimination. In that regard, he expressed support for the latest report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/72/274). Strategies were needed to strengthen trade, while taking into account social and economic aspects, in order to end poverty and achieve food security and a sustainable environment.

63. In parallel with international efforts to create an enabling environment for development, his country was trying to implement its own national development strategy. However, it faced a major challenge in the form of unilateral illegal measures that had started with electronic piracy designed to tarnish Qatar with false allegations to be used as a pretext for imposing a blockade against it. Those illegal measures were a violation of international law and human rights, and were contrary to the principles of international trade and multilateralism. He stressed that despite those illegal measures, his country would remain a dependable development partner and continue its humanitarian and development initiatives.

64. **Mr. Mohamed** (Sudan) said that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 would require international synergies to strengthen cooperation and partnerships through a more coherent international framework. Countries must therefore have access to the necessary resources and to the most advanced technologies of developed countries. Capacity-building and access to international markets were also important. He expressed concern at the decline in ODA from 2015 to 2016, since ODA was the major source of financing for development for the least developed countries.

65. Developing countries faced a number of challenges, such as the consequences of the global financial crisis and climate change, which hindered implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Greater attention should be focused on countries in special situations, particularly those that had recently experienced conflict, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. He called for an end to unilateral coercive measures that hindered sustainable development.

66. Poverty eradication was his country's main objective for 2030. A national plan had been introduced that took into account all groups in society, provided for social protection and health care, and attached particular importance to the empowerment of women, as shown by the 30 per cent quota for female parliamentarians.

67. External debt represented a major impediment for a number of developing countries, especially least developed countries like his, in their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Foreign debt problems were blocking his country's access to sources of development financing, and the Sudan continued to be denied benefits from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative despite having fulfilled all conditions for eligibility. Stressing that trade was an engine of development, he urged WTO to undertake reform of the multilateral trading system. Developing countries should have greater access to global markets in a fairer, non-discriminatory multilateral system that eliminated obstacles to WTO membership. He also stressed the importance of South-South cooperation to

achieving sustainable development. His country would contribute to reform of the United Nations development system and looked forward to the forthcoming report by the Secretary-General on the topic.

68. **Mr. Alahmad** (Kuwait) said that his country was a staunch supporter of the United Nations, and appreciated efforts to revitalize the work of the General Assembly and modernize the working practices of the Committee. He welcomed the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and noted that the Paris Agreement was a just international response to climate change that would facilitate international prosperity.

69. Kuwait would continue to carry out its international and regional responsibilities for the achievement of sustainable development and had participated in development work and events organized by the United Nations. Although it was a developing country, Kuwait had high income levels and therefore provided humanitarian assistance to countries in need. It had hosted many economic development and humanitarian conferences and launched initiatives to enhance cooperation and partnership in the fields of development and humanitarian work. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development offered grants and concessional loans to developing countries and the least developed countries. Noting that Kuwait provided ODA at a rate that was more than double the internationally agreed target, he stressed the importance of countries honouring their obligations to allocate 0.7 per cent of their gross national income to ODA.

70. **Mr. Larhmaid** (Morocco) said that he supported the reform process launched by the Secretary-General and emphasized the need for coherent action by United Nations agencies to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by developing countries. Since the performance of the development system was linked to its capacity to mobilize funds, predictable funding was essential and it would be crucial to address the inequalities in core and non-core funding. All actors and partners should join efforts around a common vision and the Goals of the 2030 Agenda. Since ODA was the primary source of aid for many countries and a catalyst for partnerships, ODA commitments must be honoured. Morocco had integrated the Sustainable Development Goals into national frameworks and had adopted a national strategy for sustainable development by 2030 with poverty and social exclusion at its core.

71. The twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the first Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, held in Marrakech, had reiterated the call for urgent action on climate change and urged Governments and civil society around the world to take collective action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Greater efforts should be made to introduce a system that coordinated climate financing and to integrate civil society actors in intergovernmental action. The twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties would focus on the means of implementation of the Paris Agreement, particularly the creation of a follow-up mechanism and the implementation of regulations on transparency, commitments on climate financing and intended nationally determined contributions.

72. The Eleventh WTO Ministerial Conference should open with a compromise that would allow member States to move beyond the current impasse. In that regard, Morocco would host a pre-sessional ministerial gathering in October to prepare for the Ministerial Conference.

73. South-South cooperation, particularly with African countries, was critical and an increasingly important means for countries to exchange experiences based on the principles of equality, partnership and mutual interests. Morocco shared its expertise and know-how in sustainable development with African countries, including through the Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation, and visits to a number of African countries by His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco.

74. **Mr. Meyer** (Brazil) said that the adoption of the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals should stand out among the achievements since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and related intergovernmental agreements. Much remained to be done regarding the means of implementation, and the sustainable development paradigm was yet to be fully incorporated in the workings of the United Nations system. In that regard, Brazil took note of, and would remain actively engaged in, consultations on the report of the Secretary-General on repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda (A/72/124-E/2018/3) and the follow-up report to be issued in December, as well as consideration of those reports by the Economic and Social Council and at the Committee at its seventy-third session. The new generation of strategic plans being adopted by each entity of the United Nations development system was also relevant.

75. The Committee had a crucial role to play in the sustainable development conversation at the core of the work of the United Nations. The current session must maintain the momentum achieved in 2015; it was not the time to reconsider the framework built over the past few years. Duplications and overlaps in work must be eliminated in favour of synergies between the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum.

76. In order to guarantee developing countries the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda, adequate flows of international development cooperation should be ensured. Since ODA remained the main channel of development cooperation, commitments in that regard should be met in full. Other actors should not be expected to take on the responsibility of financing sustainable development while States fell short of their commitments.

77. Domestic resource mobilization in developing countries should be enhanced, with a focus on curbing illicit financial flows and speeding up asset recovery. Positive results could only be achieved through a common endeavour that involved source, transit and destination countries. The right to development should be at the core of the international tax cooperation agenda.

78. Lastly, Brazil would work to prevent any reversal in progress on issues that could help developing countries to achieve sustainable development, such as trade and technology transfer. He commended the choice of themes for side events during the session.

79. **Mr. Aljamali** (Yemen) said that, favourable statistical data notwithstanding, implementation of the 2030 Agenda should be accelerated and genuinely global. The challenges emanating from international destabilization and the spread of conflict, particularly in the Middle East, should be addressed to ensure that no one was left behind.

80. Yemen had signed the Paris Agreement in order to work with the international community to preserve and equip the planet for the future. He reiterated the principle of burden-sharing to mitigate the effect of greenhouse gases and the need for all countries to work together and take on their historical responsibilities, since the least developed countries were the most vulnerable to the adverse consequences of climate change even though industrial activities in the developed countries were the major cause.

81. Everyday conditions in Yemen had deteriorated because of the coup d'état perpetrated by Houthi militias against the legitimate regime. Health, education and other public services were being suspended in most governorates, even as the population was being decimated by a cholera outbreak that had already claimed the lives of some 2,000 people. His Government had been working with the Security Council and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen to put pressure on the militias to become involved in the political process. He called on Member States to help push that process forward so that his country could transition from the humanitarian assistance phase to the rebuilding phase.

82. His Government supported the Secretary-General's efforts to reform the United Nations system and the results of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development. Over the years, the United Nations had become something of a bureaucracy of detached silos. Reform should broaden participation to achieve the objectives of international development strategies.

83. **Mr. Perera** (Sri Lanka) said that his country had been the first to establish a Ministry for Sustainable Development in the Asia-Pacific region, followed by a parliamentary bill on a sustainable development council and the establishment of a parliamentary committee to ensure achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

84. Sustainable development could not be achieved without eradicating poverty, which was a serious challenge for many countries. His Government had made significant strides in alleviating poverty, in particular through the promotion of inclusive economic growth, and had declared 2017 the Year of Freedom from Poverty. As his country entered the post-conflict reconciliation phase, the Government would be introducing a programme for children 3 to 5 years of age to guard against discriminatory mindsets and a cycle of violence. Education on information and communications technology was another high priority, in view of efforts to create a knowledge-based economy rooted in just social principles. Universal free health care helped to combat infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS, and had reduced child and maternal mortality. Although it was now both polio-free and malaria-free, Sri Lanka still faced the challenges of controlling non-communicable diseases, and of financing its universal free health care system.

85. In view of the threat to Sri Lankan flora and fauna posed by natural disasters, an initiative had been launched to combat climate change by preserving mangrove forests, which could sequester up to five times more carbon than other types of forests. The success of the project had led to the opening of the

world's first mangrove museum. The ratification by his Government of the Paris Agreement was an expression of the highest political will to support all global efforts to combat climate change. Although many countries had launched initiatives to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, several obstacles to progress should be addressed, including the challenges of financing and creating an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels.

86. **Mr. Alemu** (Ethiopia) said that the global context had not been conducive to a universal push for the 2030 Agenda; as noted by the Secretary-General in *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017*, the rate of progress was slower than needed to meet the 2030 targets. Rising global hunger was evidence of an alarming reverse in development gains and there were gaps in the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. He concurred with the central message of the report that a sense of urgency was critical to realizing the vision of leaving no one behind.

87. In an interdependent world, only genuine and revitalized global partnership and multi-stakeholder collaboration could lead to decent and prosperous lives for all. All developed countries should honour their commitments to providing sufficient and sustained ODA and climate financing. Public and private partnerships should be fostered to implement the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the Paris Agreement must be fully implemented to combat the devastating consequences of climate change through better integrated mitigation and adaptation programmes.

88. Ethiopia was accelerating the implementation of its current development plan, which integrated the Sustainable Development Goals. Rural and urban development packages were producing results and a programme was being executed to make the country a leading manufacturing hub in Africa. In order to finance initiatives aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, more than 70 per cent of the national budget was allocated to pro-poor projects and the benefits of all types of partnership were being harnessed. Alongside the development of a climate-resilient economy, the Government was redoubling efforts to provide social safety nets and emergency relief — with the help of development partners — to the millions of Ethiopians affected by the current climate-induced drought. The World Bank had projected that Ethiopia would have the world's fastest growing economy in 2017.

89. **Mr. Mohamed** (Maldives) said that the Committee was in a position to shape the future economic development of Member States. The success of Maldives since it had joined the United Nations could be explained by the pursuit of four interrelated strategies: partnership, investment, innovation and resilience-building. Strong partnerships with the United Nations and other actors had facilitated his country's access to the financial resources and technical expertise needed to implement projects and programmes and elevate the standard of living. Small island developing States needed that initial push to reach the first rung of the development ladder. He highlighted the importance of international cooperation between partners and the United Nations, and of South-South cooperation.

90. While foreign aid remained a major source of financing, it should be supplemented by domestic financing. Maldives had invested in capital infrastructure and human capacity, and recognized the integral role of women and youth in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Those investments and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals had earlier allowed Maldives to graduate from least developed to upper-middle-income country status. Nonetheless, additional foreign investment would be required to boost economic growth in the next phase of his country's development. The lending framework of international financial institutions did not favour small States — a problem which the United Nations could play a significant role in remedying.

91. Innovation was key to overcoming the unique economic and environmental challenges faced by his country and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources. Information and communications technology also played a role in facilitating development. His country's voluntary national review had highlighted the innovative policies adopted with the aim of meeting the targets in the 2030 Agenda. Maldives, a nation which had achieved economic, social, political and environmental resilience, would be a willing partner in helping other countries to build their national resilience.

92. **Ms. Ortez** (Honduras) said that, to understand development beyond the traditional division of developed and developing countries, sustainable development should be viewed through a global and inclusive lens. Poverty, which was a recognized obstacle to sustainable development, went beyond a lack of income and should be addressed as a multidimensional phenomenon to ensure sustainable livelihoods and address hunger, malnutrition, access to education and basic services, discrimination and social exclusion. The new European Consensus on Development reflected that broader perspective.

Committed to implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the President of Honduras had set out a multidimensional poverty index that would complement income-based assessments.

93. Global progress in poverty reduction had been slow. While inequality between countries had decreased, income in developing countries was much more unevenly distributed than it had been in the 1990s; in many places, having a job did not mean an escape from poverty. A lack of decent jobs, insufficient investment and low consumption had eroded the basic social contract underpinning democratic societies. Sustainable development meant creating quality jobs to stimulate the economy without harming the environment, and improving the terms of trade for developing countries.

94. Sustainable development and efforts to combat climate change were mutually reinforcing. If the impacts of climate change were not taken into account in sustainable development initiatives, the gains of past decades would be reversed. At the same time, national and international investment in sustainable development would help to tackle climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen climate resilience.

95. **Mr. Sarufa** (Papua New Guinea) said that a cooperative spirit of partnership should be encouraged to drive forward the work of the Committee. His country was better prepared for the 2030 Agenda than it had been for the Millennium Development Goals. It had established the policy, legislative and institutional frameworks required to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals and related multilaterally agreed frameworks such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Framework and the Samoa Pathway. A critical element in that work was decentralization that allowed for participation by the lower levels of government, thereby ensuring inclusivity. National ownership and leadership, and respect for policy space, must remain the cornerstones of national development.

96. Stressing that the means of implementation remained crucial, he said that multilateral financial institutions such as the World Bank must expand the definition of "fragility" in the context of concessional finance to adequately account for the fragility and vulnerabilities of small island developing States, including Pacific countries.

97. While enhanced partnerships in capacity-building, institutional strengthening and technical assistance and technology transfer were important, such support should be complementary and aligned with national development priorities. He welcomed recognition of the need to avoid a dependency syndrome in the 2018–2021 United Nations development assistance framework and hoped that other multilateral and bilateral development partners would also take that into account. United Nations reform must deliver support for Member States to implement the 2030 Agenda and act on other national priorities. Measures for cost-effectiveness, however, must not be taken at the expense of countries in special situations, such as small island developing States.

98. Timely data and statistics and their disaggregation leading to informed decisions in support of the 2030 Agenda were critical and urgent, and should remain a focus of the high-level political forum. Capacity-building, technical assistance and appropriate and affordable technology transfer were imperative to that end. His country was strengthening its National Statistics Office with assistance from Australia and the United Nations.

99. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals would be a challenge for his country, particularly in light of the impact of climate change and related extreme weather events. The collective commitment to the Paris Agreement must be upheld. Greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced in line with nationally determined contributions.

100. Among other measures, the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific and the Pacific Resilience Partnership recognized the importance of protecting the Pacific Ocean, building on the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held in June.

101. **Ms. Kuret** (Slovenia) said that the challenges to sustainable development put to the test the international community's general social responsibility and the capability of policymakers to turn that sense of responsibility into appropriate and efficient strategies. Her country was currently preparing a new national development strategy that would embed the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, and its Parliament had adopted a new resolution on international development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. Her country's share of gross national income allocated to ODA would gradually increase as it implemented the 2030 Agenda. Slovenia was currently among the top 10 countries in the world for performance on the Sustainable Development Goals.

102. The Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda provided clear direction towards a more sustainable

future. Her country was implementing those agreements with the requisite urgency. Effective multilateralism would be particularly important in tackling the challenges related to protecting the environment and natural resources.

103. With a view to achieving the interrelated Sustainable Development Goals on food security and environmental sustainability, Slovenia would put forward an initiative to proclaim a World Bee Day. Bees and other pollinators enabled food production, and were an important part of the ecosystem and the preservation of biodiversity to ensure a sustainable future. The initiative would underline the growing recognition that the challenges resulting from the decline in the bee population should be addressed urgently. It had received strong support at the fortieth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

104. **Mr. Khashaan** (Saudi Arabia) said that his country was making every effort to achieve sustainable development on two fronts. First, improved governance would enable follow-up on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Second, the Sustainable Development Goals had been integrated into its national development plan, Vision 2030, through 13 programmes that focused on various aspects of the Goals, including implementation indicators. His country would continue to cooperate with regional and international partners to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

105. **Mr. Jinga** (Romania) expressed sympathy to the United States and to the families of the victims following the mass shooting in Las Vegas. He said that Romania fully supported the wide-ranging management reform of the United Nations and commended the signing of a political declaration to that end by the majority of Member States. Romania shared the Secretary-General's view, expressed in his report on repositioning the United Nations development system, that bold changes were required to make it fit for purpose, and therefore supported the approach taken by the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General on reviewing the functioning of the development system. It trusted that the follow-up report to be issued in December would provide pragmatic and focused recommendations for shaping a more flexible, transparent and efficient development system.

106. Romania commended the French initiative to launch a global pact for the environment and establish an open working group to draft that document. The pact would emphasize the environmental dimension of sustainable development and show the international community's determination to stop the destruction of the planet. The Committee should muster the necessary energy and political will to fully embrace the 2030 Agenda, and to rationalize its agenda by complying with the rules and procedures of the General Assembly, respecting deadlines, avoiding draft resolutions that had programme budget implications, avoiding the duplication of mandates and making resolutions pragmatic, concise and meaningful.

107. **Mr. Al-Shaikhli** (Iraq) said that his country was reforming its macroeconomic policies, seeking to generate greater revenue and encouraging the private sector to work towards sustainable development. Given that international trade was an engine for development, it was important to facilitate fully-fledged membership in WTO for countries, like his, that currently had observer status. That would improve the chances of accelerating economic progress in his country, including progress on sustainable development.

108. International partnerships between developing and developed States were key to furthering sustainable development. In that context, developed States had a significant role to play in enhancing technology transfer, private sector development and market access. Developed countries should provide ODA in line with the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. ODA was particularly important to Iraq and other countries coping with the effects of conflict and terrorism. The impact of terrorism had slowed economic growth in Iraq and made it difficult to attract foreign direct investment. In light of the refugee crisis caused by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) terrorist attacks, humanitarian relief from friendly countries was appreciated.

109. Sustainable development in all its dimensions should be achieved in an integrated manner, with full respect for the sovereignty of countries over their natural resources and in line with national programmes. His Government had signed the Paris Agreement as a step in the right direction for the environment and looked forward to the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Iraq worked with a number of partners on climate mitigation and adaptation.

110. He called on Member States to support the draft resolution on pollution in areas affected by armed conflict and terrorist attacks, submitted by his country

for consideration at the forthcoming third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly. Support for the draft resolution would demonstrate solidarity with his country in its just war against terrorism.

111. Iraq continued its efforts to achieve sustainable development, including through a development programme that was adaptable in the face of low oil prices and acts of terrorism. He sought the support of friendly countries, regional and international organizations — namely, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and programmes — to address the humanitarian crisis caused by terrorism. A way must be found to block terrorists from using loopholes in the financial system to finance their crimes.

112. **Mr. Phansourivong** (Lao People's Democratic Republic) said that the lofty goal of leaving no one behind required concerted efforts from the entire international community. While the principle of ownership was central, it would not be sufficient to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, given the vulnerabilities and challenges faced by developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Developed countries must fulfil their ODA commitments, and United Nations development agencies and international organizations should scale up support for developing countries. The involvement of the private sector would also be vital.

113. The United Nations development system should be strengthened. The proposed reform should be in line with the Organization's global development objective and its role in resource mobilization, in particular the mobilization of core resources to support the implementation of global development initiatives and ensure that United Nations development agencies could fulfil their mandates effectively. The development system should take into account countries' different circumstances, capacities, priorities and levels of development.

114. At the national level, the Lao People's Democratic Republic had incorporated elements of the Sustainable Development Goals into its eighth five-year national socioeconomic development plan, which was aimed at reducing poverty, graduating from least developed country status by 2020 and laying the foundations for industrialization and modernization. To that end, his Government was promoting economic growth and high-potential economic sectors, and intensifying efforts for regional and global economic integration.

115. An eighteenth national sustainable development goal, entitled "lives safe from unexploded ordnance", had been adopted to mitigate the harmful impact of unexploded ordnance on the Lao population. To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, a national steering committee chaired by the Prime Minister had been established alongside focal points in relevant ministries and agencies. His country would present a voluntary national review at the high-level political forum in 2018.

116. Experience had shown that, no matter how great its commitment, no single country could overcome all the challenges of development on its own. He therefore called on the international community, United Nations agencies, development partners, the private sector and other stakeholders to support the efforts of developing countries, in particular those in special situations, to implement the 2030 Agenda and other global development initiatives.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.